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THE PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 18 OF 2009

CONCERNING
LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY HEALTH

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering : a. whereas, animal as a gift and mandate of the God Almighty has an important role in providing food from animal and other animal products as well as services for humans with utilization needs to be directed for people's welfare;

b. whereas, to achieve such purposes, it is necessary to provide veterinary health protecting human and veterinary health and their ecosystems as a prerequisite for the implementation of advanced, competitive, and sustainable livestock and safe, healthy, intact, and halal food supply so that it should be empowered for people's prosperity and welfare;



c. whereas, with the development of regional autonomy and globalization demands, laws and regulations in the livestock and veterinary health currently applicable are no longer consistent as a legal basis for the implementation of livestock and veterinary health;

d. whereas, based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, and letter c, it is necessary to establish Law on Livestock and Veterinary Health;

In view of : Article 5 paragraph (1), Article 20 and Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

Under Joint Agreement

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

and

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

DECIDED:

To stipulate: LAW ON LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY HEALTH

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Law, the following terms shall have meanings assigned to them below:



1. Livestock means all matters related to physical resources, seeds, seedlings and/or feeder, feed, livestock equipment and machinery, livestock farming, harvest, postharvest, processing, marketing, and its businesses.
2. Veterinary health means all matters related to veterinary care, veterinary medication, veterinary health services, control and prevention of animal diseases, rejection of diseases, reproductive medicine, conservation medicine, veterinary medicines and veterinary health equipment, and feed security.
3. Animal means an animal or fauna with all or part of its life cycle on land, water, and/or air, whether raised or living in its habitat.
4. Domestic animal means an animal whose life is partly or wholly dependent on humans for certain purposes.
5. Livestock mean domestic animals whose products are intended to be producers of food, industrial raw materials, services, and/or products related to agriculture.
6. Wild animals mean all animals living on land, water, and/or air that still have wild characteristics, whether those that live freely or those raised by humans.



7. Genetic resources mean plant materials, animals, or microorganisms containing units that serve as carriers of hereditary nature, whether having actual or potential value to create new furrows, clusters, or species.
8. Animal seed, hereinafter referred to as the seed, means an animal reproduction material, which can be in the form of cement, sperm, ova, sprout ovum, and embryo.
9. Microorganism seeds mean microbes that can be used for the purpose of feed industry and/or veterinary biomedical industry.
10. Animal seedling, hereinafter referred to as the seedling, mean an animal having excellent characteristics and inheriting and complying with certain requirements to be bred.
11. Animal cluster, hereinafter referred to as the cluster, mean a group of animals from a species having specific phenotype characteristics and can be inherited to their offspring.
12. Feeder animal, hereinafter referred to as the feeder, means a non-seed animal having excellent characteristics to be raised for production purposes.
13. Animal products mean all materials derived from animals that are still fresh and/or have been



processed for the purposes of consumption, pharmacoseutics, agriculture, and/or other uses for the fulfillment of human needs and benefits.

14. Breeder means an individual Indonesian citizen or corporation running a livestock business.
15. Livestock company means an individual or corporation, whether in the form of legal entity or non-legal entity, established and domiciled in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia managing a livestock business with certain criteria and scale.
16. Livestock business means an activity producing products and services that support livestock farming business.
17. Castration means an act of preventing the functioning of testicles by obliterating or inhibiting its function.
18. Artificial insemination means a technique to put sperm or cement into a reproductive organ of a healthy female cattle to be able to fertilize ovum cells using an insemination device with the aim of getting the cattle pregnant.
19. Livestock breeding means a series of activities to change the genetic composition of a group of cattle from a cluster or furrow in order to achieve certain purposes.



20. Local livestock means a livestock as a result of crossbreeding or introduction from outside as bred in Indonesia until the fifth generation or more adapted to the environment and/or local management.
21. Business in veterinary health means an activity producing products and services that support efforts in realizing veterinary health.
22. Feed means a single food material or mixture thereof, whether processed or unprocessed provided to animals for survival, production, and breeding.
23. Feed materials mean agricultural products, fisheries, livestock, or other materials that are proper to be used as feed, whether processed or unprocessed.
24. Common grazing area means state land or land provided by the Government or granted by individuals or companies intended for small scale livestock grazing of the people for the livestock to be freely breed.
25. Each person means an individual or corporation, whether legal entity or non-legal entity, carrying out activities in the livestock and veterinary health.
26. Veterinary means all matters related to animals and animal diseases.



27. Veterinary medicine means the implementation of veterinary medical practice activities.
28. Veterinary authority means the Government institution and/or any institutions established by the Government in adopting the highest veterinary health technical decision by involving the professionalism of veterinarian and mobilizing all lines of professional capabilities from identifying problems, determining policies, coordinating policy executors, until controlling technical operations in the field.
29. Veterinarian means a person having a profession in veterinary medicine, competency certificate, and veterinary medical authority in carrying out veterinary health services.
30. Authorized veterinarian means a veterinarian appointed by the Minister, governor, or regent or mayor in accordance with their authority based on the scope of their service duties in the context of the implementation of veterinary health.
31. Reproductive medicine means the application of veterinary medicine in the implementation of veterinary health in the animal reproduction.
32. Conservation medicine means the application of veterinary medicine in the implementation of veterinary health in the wild animal conservation.



33. Biomedicine means the implementation of veterinary medicine in the pharmaceutical biology, development of medical science, or biological industries for human health and welfare.
34. Animal diseases mean health disorders in animals, among others, caused by genetic defects, degenerative processes, metabolic disorders, trauma, toxication, parasitic infestations, and infections of pathogenic microorganisms such as viruses, bacteria, fungus, and rickettsia.
35. Infectious animal diseases mean diseases transmitted between animal and animal; animal and human; as well as animal and other animal disease carrying media through direct or indirect contact with mechanical intermediaries, such as water, air, soil, feed, equipment and humans; or with biological intermediaries, such as viruses, bacteria, amoeba, or fungus.
36. Strategic animal diseases mean animal diseases that can cause economic losses, public restlessness, and/or high animal death.
37. Zoonosis means a disease that can be contagious from animals to humans or vice versa.
38. Veterinary public health means all matters related to animals and animal products that directly or indirectly affect human health.



39. Veterinary medicines mean preparations that can be used to medicate animals, relieve symptoms, or modify chemical processes in the body including biological, pharmacoseutic, premix, and natural preparations.
40. Livestock equipment and machinery mean all equipment used in relation to livestock and veterinary health activities, whether operated by a driving motor or without a driving motor.
41. Veterinary health equipment and machinery mean veterinary medicine equipment prepared and used for animals as an auxiliary tool in veterinary health services.
42. Animal welfare means all matters related to the physical and mental state of animals according to the measures of natural behavior of animals that is necessary to be applied and enforced to protect animals from any improper treatment of animals exploited by humans.
43. Veterinary health personnel mean people carrying out activities in the veterinary health based on hierarchical veterinary medical competencies and authorities in accordance with formal education and/or certified veterinary health training.
44. Veterinary health technology means anything related to the development and application of science,



technique, engineering, and industry in the veterinary health.

45. Central Government, hereinafter referred to as the Government, means the President of the Republic of Indonesia holding a power of the Government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
46. Minister means the minister with duties and responsibilities in the livestock and veterinary health.
47. Local government means governor, regent/ mayor, and regional apparatus as an element of regional government administrators.
48. Regional government means the implementation of government affairs by the regional government and the regional House of Representatives according to the autonomy and co-administration task principle with the broadest autonomy principle in the system and principle of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
49. The national veterinary health system, hereinafter referred to as *Siskeswanas*, means an order of elements of veterinary health that are regularly



interrelated so that it forms a nationally applicable totality.

CHAPTER II

PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

Article 2

- (1) Livestock and veterinary health can be implemented in all territories of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as carried out separately and/or through integration with the farming of food crops, horticulture, plantations, fisheries, forestry, or other related fields.
- (2) The implementation of livestock and veterinary health is based on the expediency and sustainability, security and health, democracy and justice, transparency and integration, independence, partnership, and professionalism.

Article 3

Regulation on the implementation of livestock and veterinary health aims to:

- a. manage animal resources in a dignified, responsible, and sustainable manner for the people's great prosperity;
- b. meet the needs of food, goods, and services from animals independently, competitively, and



- sustainably for improving breeders' and people's welfare to achieve the national food security;
- c. protect, secure, and/or guarantee any territories of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia from threats that can harm health or lives of human, animal, plant, and environment;
 - d. develop animal resources for breeders' and people's welfare; and
 - e. provide legal certainty and business certainty in the livestock and veterinary health.

CHAPTER III

RESOURCES

Part One

Land

Article 4

To guarantee the certainty of the implementation of livestock and veterinary health, it is necessary to provide land in compliance with the technical requirements of livestock and veterinary health.

Article 5

- (1) The provision of land as referred to in Article 4 shall be incorporated into the regional spatial plan in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.



- (2) In the event of any spatial changes resulting in changes in the allocation of livestock and veterinary health land, a replacement land must be first provided elsewhere in accordance with livestock and veterinary health and agro-ecosystem requirements.
- (3) Provisions regarding spatial changes as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be excluded for livestock and veterinary health land for education and/or research and development activities.

Article 6

- (1) Land specified as a common grazing area must be maintained for its existence and expediency sustainably.
- (2) The common grazing area as referred to in paragraph (1) serves as:
 - a. producer of forage crops;
 - b. natural mating place, selection, castration, and artificial insemination services;
 - c. veterinary health service place; and/or
 - d. place or object of research and development of livestock and veterinary health technology.
- (3) Regency/ city government whose region has land supply allowing and prioritizing small scale



livestock farming is obligated to determine land as a common grazing area.

- (4) Regency/ city government shall foster any forms of cooperation among livestock farming business and food crop, horticultural, fishery, plantation, and forestry farming and other business fields in utilizing land in the region as cheap animal feed sources.
- (5) Further provisions regarding provision and management of common grazing areas as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be determined by regency/ city regulations.

Part Two

Water

Article 7

- (1) Water used for the benefit of livestock and veterinary health must meet the water quality standard requirements as per the designation.
- (2) In the event that the availability of water is limited at a certain time and area, water needs for animals should be prioritized following the fulfillment of people's needs.

Part Three

Genetic Resources



Article 8

- (1) Genetic resources are the wealth of the Indonesian nation controlled by the state and utilized for the people's great prosperity.
- (2) The state control over genetic resources as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented by the Government, provincial government, or regency/ city government by the geographical original distribution of relevant genetic resources.
- (3) Genetic resources shall be managed through utilization and preservation activities.
- (4) Utilization of genetic resources as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be carried out through farming and breeding.
- (5) Preservation of genetic resources as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be carried out through conservation within their habitats and/or outside their habitats and other efforts.
- (6) Management of forage crop genetic resources shall follow the laws and regulations in the plant farming systems.

Article 9

- (1) Each person utilizing genetic resources as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (4) shall enter into an agreement with the executor of state control over



relevant genetic resources as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (2).

- (2) The agreement as referred to in paragraph (1) shall specify, among others, the distribution of profits from the result of utilization of relevant genetic resources and the empowerment of the surrounding community in their utilization.
- (3) The utilization of animal genetic resources from wild animals shall follow the laws and regulations in the conservation of biological natural resources and their ecosystems.

Article 10

- (1) Farming and breeding as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (4) shall be carried out by the Government, provincial government, regency/ city government, people, and/or corporation.
- (2) The Government must protect the farming and breeding businesses as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (3) Farming and breeding as referred to in paragraph (1) must optimize the utilization of biodiversity and preservation of genetic resources that are original from Indonesia.
- (4) The Government and the regional government shall conduct development and supervision for each person



carrying out farming and breeding as referred to in paragraph (3).

Article 11

- (1) Each person or national institution that imports and/or exports genetic resources to and from any territories of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia must obtain a permit from the Minister in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall also apply to any international institutions that import and/or export genetic resources to and from any territories of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (3) In addition to the provisions as referred to in paragraph (2), any foreign institutions that will import and/or export genetic resources must first have an agreement with the Government in the transfer of genetic materials in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 12

- (1) Further provisions regarding genetic resources as referred to in Article 8 through Article 11 shall be regulated by or under the Government Regulation.



- (2) Further provisions regarding utilization and preservation of genetic resources including animal genetic resources and genetic engineering shall be regulated by law.

CHAPTER IV

LIVESTOCK

Part One

Seed, Seedling, and Feeder

Article 13

- (1) Provision and development of seeds, seedlings, and/or feeders shall be carried out by prioritizing domestic production and democratic economy capability.
- (2) The Government must develop hatchery and/or nursery businesses by involving the people's participation to guarantee the availability of seeds, seedlings and/or feeders.
- (3) In the event that hatchery and/or nursery businesses by people are undeveloped, the Government shall establish hatchery and/or nursery units.
- (4) Any seeds or seedlings in circulation must have a worthy seed or seedling certificate containing information on genealogy and certain characteristics of superiority.



- (5) The worthy seed or seedling certificate as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be issued by an accredited seed or seedling certification agency or those appointed by the Minister.

Article 14

- (1) The Government shall stipulate a national nursery policy to boost the availability of certified seeds and/or seedlings and supervise the procurement and circulation sustainably.
- (2) The Government shall develop the formation of seed source areas in areas with the potential to produce a livestock cluster with a high quality and diversity of species for production and/or reproduction characteristics.
- (3) The seed source area as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be determined by the Minister by considering types and clusters of livestock, agro-climate, population density, social economy, culture, and science and technology.
- (4) Further provisions regarding national nursery policy as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by the Government Regulation.

Article 15



- (1) Under certain conditions, the import of seeds and/or seedlings from abroad can be carried out to:
 - a. improve the genetic quality and diversity;
 - b. develop science and technology;
 - c. overcome the shortage of seeds or seedlings domestically; and/or
 - d. meet research and development needs.
- (2) The import of seeds and/or seedlings must comply with quality and veterinary health requirements and the laws and regulations in the animal quarantine and pay attention to seed zoning policy as referred to in Article 14.
- (3) Each person importing seeds and/or seedlings as referred to in paragraph (1) must obtain a permit from the minister that implement trade affairs after obtaining a recommendation from the Minister.
- (4) Further provisions regarding quality and veterinary health requirements as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

Article 16

- (1) The export of seeds, seedlings, and/or feeders from any territories of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia can be carried out in the event that domestic needs are met and the preservation of local livestock is guaranteed.



- (2) Each person carrying out activities as referred to in paragraph (1) must obtain a permit from the minister that implements trade affairs after obtaining a recommendation from the Minister.

Article 17

- (1) The improvement of quality of seeds and/or seedlings shall be carried out by forming a pure furrow and/or forming a new cluster through crossbreeding and/or application of modern biotechnology.
- (2) The application of modern biotechnology as referred to in paragraph (1) may be carried out as long as it is not contrary to religious principles and it does not harm biodiversity; human health, environment, and community; and animal welfare.
- (3) The application of modern biotechnology as referred to in paragraph (1) carried out specifically to produce genetically modified livestock must comply with the provisions as referred to in paragraph (2) and the laws and regulations in the biological safety of genetic engineering products.

Article 18

- (1) In order to ensure the availability of seeds, productive female ruminant cattle shall be selected



for breeding, while unproductive female ruminant cattle shall be removed to be made as beef cattle.

- (2) Productive female ruminant cattle shall be prohibited from being slaughtered because they are good livestock producers, except for the purposes of research, breeding, or control and prevention of animal diseases.
- (3) The Government and the regency/ city government shall provide funds to capture productive female ruminant cattle taken out by the people and accommodate those livestock in technical implementing units in the region for the purpose of breeding and supplying ruminant cattle seeds in the region.
- (4) Further provisions regarding selection and removal as referred to in paragraph (1) and catching productive female ruminant cattle as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated by the Ministerial Regulation.

Part Two

Feed

Article 19

- (1) Each person cultivating livestock must meet the needs of feed and livestock health.



- (2) The Government and regional governments foster livestock business actors to ensure and meet the good feed needs for their livestock.
- (3) To meet the good needs as referred to in paragraph (2), the Government fosters the development of domestic premix industry.

Article 20

- (1) Supervision of the procurement and distribution of feed materials and plants or forage crops classified as food materials is carried out in a coordinated manner among agencies or departments.
- (2) Coordination as referred to in paragraph (1) includes the provision of land for the needs of forage crop farming, domestic feed procurement, and feed importation from abroad.
- (3) Procurement and/or farming of forage crop is carried out through a monoculture and/or integrated cropping system with other types of plants while considering ecosystems in accordance with laws and regulations in plant farming systems.
- (4) For the procurement of feed and/or feed materials classified as food, the Government prioritizes local feed raw materials.

